

Oxford Democrat.

No. 31, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, December 6, 1842.

Old Series, No. 42, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Elwell,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

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Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Montreal Transcript.
ANGEL VISITS.

BY W. F. HAWLEY.

And deem ye angel visits are
But "few and far between,"
Because the eye of living man
No angel form hath seen,
Like those of old, whose walk was oft
With high and holy men?
And think ye that those radiant guests
Shall never come again?

O, no! those angel forms are not
Yet banished from the earth!
Where'er the light of day hath shone
Upon a mortal birth—
Where'er the heart hath leapt with joy,
Or shrunk from blighting care,
Unseen, unknown to bless or curse,
Those angel forms were there!

When evening, with its silent dews,
Descends upon the earth—
When o'er the wounded spirit comes
No jarring sound of mirth—
When holy thoughts are gushing forth
In war and silent prayer,
And all the soul is paradise—
The angel guest is there!

Hast thou not seen the stripling morn
Arouse the day from rest,
Wearing the glorious morning star
Upon his pearly vest?
Hast thou not felt the morning song
Of birds, and brooks, and trees,
And sent thy matin hymn of praise
Forth on the early breeze?

And hast thou not been tempted sore
When burthened and oppressed,
And prayed in bitter agony
To go and be at rest?
Hast thou not risen from thy knee,
With calmer heart and brow,
And made, within thy "heart of hearts,"
Some holy happy vow?

O, such are angel visits—
And when he lightly sung
That they were "few and far between,"
His harp was all unstrung!
Unmask'd by mortal eye they come,
But not unblest depart,
And long their heavenly footprints rest
Upon the wounded heart!

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH—CONCLUDED.

I am not ignorant, Senators, that it is the work of time and of great delicacy to pass from the artificial condition in which the country has long been placed, in reference to its industry, by a mistaken and mischievous system of policy. Sudden transitions, even to better habits or better conditions, are hazardous, unless slowly effected. With this impression, I have ever been averse to all sudden steps, both as to the currency and the system of policy which is now the subject of our deliberation, bad as I believe them both to be; and deep as my conviction is in favor of a sound currency and low duties, I am by no means disposed to reach, by a sudden transition, the points to which I firmly believe they may be reduced, consistently with the necessary wants of the Government, by a proper management of our finances.

But, as pernicious as the prohibitory or protective system may be on the industrial pursuits of the country, it is still more so on its politics and morals. That they have greatly degenerated within the last fifteen or twenty years; that there are less patriotism and purity, and more faction, selfishness, and corruption; that our public affairs are conducted with less dignity, decorum, and regard to economy, accountability, and public faith; and, finally, that the taint has extended to private as well as public morals; is, unhappily, but too manifest to be denied. If all this be traced back, the ultimate cause of this deplorable change will be found to originate mainly in the fact, that the duties, (or, to speak more plainly, the taxes on the imports,) from which now the whole revenue is derived, are so laid, that the most powerful portion of the community—not in numbers, but influence—are not only exempted from the burden, but, in fact, according to their own conception, receive bounties from their operation. They crowd our tables with petitions, imploring Congress to impose taxes—high taxes; and rejoice at their imposition as the greatest blessing, and deplore their defeat as the greatest calamity; while other portions regard them in the opposite light, as oppressive and grievous burdens. Now, Senators, I appeal to you—to the candor and good sense even of the friends of this bill—whether these facts do not furnish proof conclusive, that these high protective duties are regarded as bounties, and not taxes, by these petitioners, and those who support their course, and urge the passage of the bill? Can stronger proof be offered? Bounties may be imposed, but it is not in human nature to pay for taxes, burden, and oppression, believing them to be such. I again appeal to you, and ask if the power of taxation can be perverted in

to an instrument in the hands of Government to enrich and aggrandize one portion of the community at the expense of the other, without causing all of the disastrous consequences, political and moral, which we all deplore? Can anything be imagined more destructive of patriotism, and more productive of faction, selfishness, and violence; or more hostile to all economy and accountability in the administration of the fiscal department of the Government? Can those who regard taxes as a fruitful source of gain, or as the means of averting ruin, regard extravagance, waste, neglect, or any other means by which the expenditures may be increased, and the tax on the imports raised, with the deep condemnation which their corrupting consequences on the politics and morals of the community demand? Let the history of the Government, since the introduction of the system, and its present wretched condition, respond.

But it would be doing injustice to charge the evils which have flowed from the system, and the greater which still threaten, exclusively on the manufacturing interest. Although it ostensibly originates with it, yet in fact it is the least efficient, and the most divided, of all that combination of interests from which the system draws its support. Among them, the first and most powerful is that active, vigilant, and well-trained corps, which lives on Government, or expects to live on it; which prospers most when the revenue is the greatest, the treasury the fullest, and the expenditures the most profuse; and, of course, is ever the firm and faithful support of whatever system shall extract most from the pockets of the rest of the community, to be emptied into theirs. The next in order—when the Government is connected with the banks—when it receives their notes in its dues, and pays them away as cash, and uses them as its depositories and fiscal agents—are the banking and other associated interests, stock-jobbers, brokers, and speculators; and which, like the other, profit the more in consequence of the connexion; the higher the revenue, the greater its surplus and the expenditures of the Government. It is less numerous, but still more active and powerful, in proportion, than the other. These form the basis; and on these, political aspirants, who hope to rise to power and control through it, rear their party organization. It is they who infuse into it the vital principle, and give life and energy and direction to the whole. This formidable combination, thus vivified and directed, rose to power in the late great political struggle, and is now in the ascendant; and it is to its death-like efforts to maintain and consolidate its power, that this and the late session owe their extraordinary proceedings. Its hope now is centred in this bill. In their estimation, without a protective tariff, all is lost; and, with it, that which is now lost, may be regained.

I have now, Senators, said what I intended. It may be asked, why have I spoken at all? It is not from the expectation of changing a single vote on the opposite side. That is hopeless. The indications, during this discussion, show, beyond doubt, a forgone determination on the part of its advocates to vote for the bill, without the slightest amendment, be its defects or errors ever so great. They have shut their eyes and closed their ears. The voice of an angel from heaven could not reach their understanding. Why, then, have I raised mine? Because my hope is in truth. Crushed to earth, it will rise again. It is rising; and I have added my voice to hasten its resurrection. Great already is the change of opinion on this subject since 1823. Then the plantation States, as they were called, stood alone against this false and oppressive system. We have scarcely an ally beyond their limits; and we had to throw off the crushing burden it imposed, as we best could, within the limits of the Constitution. Very different is the case now. On whatever side the eye is turned, firm and faithful allies are to be seen. The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag, will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.

THAT VILE BOOK;

OR, BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"This is a very neat little book, Mrs. Emory," said her visitor, Mrs. Long, lifting, as she spoke, a small but very handsomely bound volume from the centre-table, and reading the title aloud.

"It is not only beautiful without, but, like a casket, contains precious jewels within," Mrs. Emory said, in reply.

"I never saw the book before. Who is the author?" turning as she spoke to the title page. "I do not know the writer. But to me that is of little consequence. I love the truth wherever I find it, and always try to separate it from him who utters it."

"The Heart's Ease." What a quaint title! But very expressive. Whoever reads that book aright, and lives up to its precepts, will find his heart, if a weary and heavy laden one, lightened of its burden."

"A precious treasure it must be, Mrs. Emory." "So I esteem it."

"Are you reading it now?"

"I look into it almost every day. But why do you ask?"

"Because, if its pages contain such rich treasures, I should like to know something about them."

"Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to loan you the book, Mrs. Long."

"You are very kind. I shall esteem it a very great favor."

"Oh! no. Under all circumstances we are bound to communicate to others the truths that have power to elevate us; that is, if they are willing to receive them."

In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes Mrs. Long, having completed her call, for she was only making a brief formal visit to a lady with whom she had no very intimate acquaintance, but to visit whom had become a matter of politeness, arose, and after a pressing invitation to Mrs. Emory to come and see her often, departed with the volume in her hand.

Now Mrs. Long was a narrow minded, sectarian bigot. It matters not by what name the spiritual body with which she was in association was called. There are such as she, in all denominations. Every thing that did not meet the square and rule of her confession of faith, was rejected with a pious indignation that burned with a zeal by no means springing from the activity of a truly heavenly principle. She was one of that class whose hatred of what they call error and heresy is so great that they would not hesitate a moment to root out the tares to the imminent danger of the wheat, although the divine injunction is to let the wheat and tares grow together until the harvest, when they will be separated.

Well, so soon as Mrs. Long had put off her bonnet and shawl, she sat down to read her borrowed book.

"I shall find out by this what she is," was her thought as he did so, almost audibly expressed.

The reader will understand by this that she was not yet sufficiently acquainted with Mrs. Emory to know whether she were Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, or what she was. And upon this point she was always very curious, for she had a different estimation of friendship according as the religious faith approximated or receded from her own. It will also be seen that, in borrowing the book, which she at once inferred from Mrs. Emory's peculiar expressions in regard to it, contained some exhibition of her religious views, she expected to get a clue to all she wished to know.

So down she sat and commenced reading with fixed attention.

"Bless me!" she exclaimed, after about five minutes, pausing, and lifting her hands and eyes in astonishment. "And this is that precious truth she was in such raptures about! 'Truth! Mrs. Long's manner became indignant. 'Truth! A vile and miserable heresy! To call that truth!"

And Mrs. Long struck her finger with emphatic earnestness upon the page she had been reading.

"Aint it too bad!"

After this little burst of indignation had passed off, Mrs. Long bent down again over the book, and commenced reading with an attention keenly alive.

"Horrible doctrine!" she ejaculated, in a few minutes again pausing. "And can it be possible that Mrs. Emory believes such dreadful things! I really thought better of her. How can any one fall into such insane delusions? But let me look further."

And again Mrs. Long resumed her reading.

"Goodness gracious! Was there ever such rank and fatal heresy?" ejaculated the amazed sectarian, once more pausing and throwing herself back in her chair. "Why this book is enough to corrupt a whole community. I wonder that such a publication is tolerated in a christian land! The flood-gates of infidelity might just as well be opened at once!"

Having thus opened the safety-valve of her indignation, and let some of the struggling wrath within escape, Mrs. Long resumed her reading, which was continued for an hour longer, accompanied with rapidly recurring exclamations of—

"Goodness gracious!"

"Dreadful!"

"Infamous heresy!"

"Can it be possible that Mrs. Emory believes these things?"

"Call this precious truth, indeed!"

"Horrible!"

"Call that christian doctrine!"

"Blasphemy!"

And so on exhausting the vocabulary of indignant astonishment, in her professed horror of the false doctrines, as she deemed them, which the volume presented. At last this indignation rose so high that she threw the book from her with a holy horror, or at least, with what she imagined to be a holy horror of its insane and corrupting delusions.

"Aint it too bad!" she ejaculated, breathing heavily; "aint it dreadful to think that any one—especially one assuming to be a lady and a christian, as does Mrs. Emory—should not only imbrue such horrible doctrines, but present them to others in the hope of corrupting them likewise. I can never feel a particle of respect for her after this. It was a downright insult to her visitors for her to permit such a book, with such a lying title, to be seen upon her centre-table; and worse, for her to recommend it to their perusal as containing high and important truths. But I'll put a stop to any harm that it may do hereafter. I'll let the antidote go with the bane!" she said in a changed and exulting tone, as some suddenly formed resolution found a distinct place in her mind.

She then took up the book which she had tossed

so indignantly from her, and, going to her secretary, seated herself with the volume in her hand. Opening to the title page, she lifted a pen and drew a line across the leading title of the book. Then she wrote in bold letters, just above it,

"A false title."

Turning, then, over to the opening chapter, she read down about half a page, when she paused, underscored a sentence, and wrote on the margin,

"A fatal heresy."

On the next leaf, she blotted out several lines, with this memorandum:

"Too horrible for a pious christian to read."

A little farther down appeared,

"Shameful perversion of the truth!"

Then she read on a few pages, in which so much of false doctrine appeared, that she despaired of any effectual antidote that her pen could apply. To remedy this evil effectually, she tore half of several pages off from top to bottom, and wrote upon the mutilated parts that remained,

"Insane perversions! Let them be blotted out!"

In this way she went nearly through the beautiful printed and highly cherished volume, which happened to be the gift of a dearly beloved sister in England, making her memorandums on nearly every page, while others were entirely destroyed. The book was, of course, rendered utterly valueless.

It was sometime during the afternoon of the same day that a small package, accompanied by a note, was left at the door of Mrs. Emory. On opening the note, she found it to read thus:

"MADAM—I return you that vile book which I received of you this morning. The reading of it has shocked me greatly. Its doctrines and precepts are heretical and dangerous. You must pardon the mutilations which I have made, and the remarks and corrections which I have taken the liberty to append. I could not conscientiously do otherwise. I should have considered myself guilty of a wrong to yourself, and a wrong to any one into whose hands that vile book might have fallen, had I not administered an antidote with the poison. And now, Madam, let me earnestly entreat you to put far from you such horrible doctrines as that book teaches. They will as certainly sink your soul into endless perdition as you are living. Yours, &c., HARRIET LONG."

Such an epistle, of course, took Mrs. Emory altogether by surprise, and shocked her feelings very greatly. But when she opened the package and saw the condition of her highly prized volume—prized for the pure and elevating truths, apparent to her rational mind, that it contained, and prized on account of the beloved sister from whom it was a gift of affection—she could not help giving way to tears, at the same time that she felt an honest indignation against the woman who had so far forgotten the true spirit of the christian character as to injure and insult her. It was some time before her suddenly disturbed thoughts became tranquil, and she could feel any degree of kindness towards one who had, although a stranger until within a few weeks, taken a liberty with her and her property that would have been unwarrantable in a most intimate friend. When her husband came in that evening Mrs. Emory handed him Mrs. Long's note, and the book with which she had taken such an authorized liberty. After he had read the one, and examined the other through and through, with many exclamations of surprise, he could not help smiling, though he felt indignant, as he said, "This certainly is a piece of assurance far in advance of any thing that has ever come under my notice. And done, too, in the name of religion, and under the plea of a conscientious regard to duty."

"She certainly cannot be in her right mind. This act is not that of a truly sane person."

"She is about as sane as a large class of bigoted religionists, few of whom, however, in this day, have ever the boldness to act out their true sentiments as fully as Mrs. Long has done. It is this very principle of intolerance; this very kind of conscientious regard to the truth, and horror of that which is false, that carried martyrs to the stake. Don't you suppose, that, were Mrs. Long fully possessed of the power, she would not consider it as religiously her duty to imprison you or put you to death to prevent your utterance and promulgation of what she thought to be heretical doctrines, as she did to destroy your book to-day? Certainly she would. She went as far as she dared in the present instance, and in doing so, she had no perception of the fact, while she was acting from piety alone, she was sacrificing charity, or the rights of others, that fundamental principle of religion."

"That is very true. It was my book that she injured; my property that she destroyed. And in that she acted dishonestly."

Some few weeks subsequent to this occurrence, Mrs. Long was relating what she had done to a group of ladies at a social party.

"You did perfectly right," said one. "For my part I would set fire to the publication office of such vile books were I not afraid of being found out and punished."

"So would I," responded another, falling at once into the general feeling that prevailed in the group.

"It is our duty," said a third; "a solemn duty to suppress every thing of this kind, because its promulgation is calculated to do a most fatal injury to society. If a serpent crosses my path, I am bound to kill that serpent, lest it bite my neighbor. And so with books whose tendency is evil, we are bound to destroy them, or render them harmless as Mrs. Long has done in the present instance, lest our neighbors be eternally injured. This, to me, is perfectly clear."

"But every one has a legal right to publish

and promulgate his religious sentiments in this country, provided they do not injure others in their persons or property," remarked a listener, who had, heretofore, been silent.

"But a legal right don't always make a moral right, remember."

"But general principles of law, which give equal protection to all, are high moral principles."

"And yet it is the very height of immorality to print and publish books that have a tendency to injure the public."

"Very true, but who is to judge of this tendency?"

"Why such a tendency is always as plain as daylight to one who will look at it."

"And such tendency you saw in the book which Mrs. Emory loaned you?"

"Most assuredly I did."

"In what did it consist?"

"Why it consisted in the declarations of most palpable denials of fundamental religious truths, Truth taught upon every page of the Bible."

"Leading to the practice of immorality, I presume?"

"Certainly. Don't all false doctrines lead to immorality?"

"Does Mrs. Emory believe in the doctrines inculcated in the book you allude to?"

"Of course she does. She spoke of it as being full of the most instructive and elevating truths."

"Then the inference is plain, that Mrs. Emory cannot lead a purely moral life?"

"You can draw what inference you please," Mrs. Long replied. "As far as I am concerned, I do not see how any one can fully believe such doctrines, and have a moral principle that is uncontaminated. That which any one believes, must, necessarily, modify his character."

"There is the very lady of whom we were speaking," one of the little group said, as Mrs. Emory entered the room at the moment. "I wonder if she will speak to you?"

"I presume not. No doubt I have mortally offended her."

"Suppose any one had borrowed a favorite book of you, and had treated it as you treated the volume which you had got from Mrs. Emory, would you, or would you not, be offended?" asked the individual who had shown a disposition not to approve of either her sentiments or her actions.

"No one would have a right to treat my books so, for they contain no false doctrines. But if I loaned any one a volume containing vile and wicked heresies, calculated to ruin the soul, then I ought to have my book served exactly as I served hers."

"If Mrs. Emory were asked about the matter, she would no doubt say that her book did not contain vile and wicked heresies."

"But it did, though."

"In your opinion."

"In my opinion, and in the opinion of every true christian," was Mrs. Long's emphatic reply.

The conversation was here interrupted by the appearance of Mrs. Emory herself, who was introduced to the group and mingled in it without immediately perceiving that Mrs. Long made a part of it.

The latter at once drew herself up with a dignified air.

"We were just alluding to you, Mrs. Emory," said the individual whose conversation had indicated a preference of feeling towards her.

"Ah! Well, I am here to answer for myself, if required. Is it any thing in which I have a particular interest?"

"I suppose that it is. Mrs. Long has just been telling us of the manner in which she treated a volume loaned her by you."

Mrs. Emory's countenance grew at once serious, and Mrs. Long was evidently by no means easy in mind.

"Good evening, Mrs. Emory," the latter said with an embarrassed air.

"Good evening, ma'am," was the mild but not cordial response of Mrs. Emory.

"I have heard some two or three express an opinion of the matter," resumed the lady who had alluded to the unpleasant subject; "and now, Mrs. Emory, I should like very much to learn your views."

"Of course, as I am a party interested in the matter, I am not supposed to be able to give an unbiased opinion. And besides, I do seriously think it is a subject which ought not to be introduced here. Therefore, you will be kind enough to excuse me."

"The subject has already been introduced and canvassed during your absence. As you are a party particularly interested, and have made your appearance here before the discussion has ended, it is but fair that you should be allowed the privilege of expressing an opinion."

"I do not think," replied Mrs. Emory mildly, "that I am very much interested in the matter. I am, and have been, altogether passive in regard to it; and still wish to remain so."

"But you are charged," went on the persevering friend, "with loaning a book to a lady that contained vile and wicked heresies, calculated to corrupt the morals of the community."

"That is altogether a mistake, madam."

"Indeed then, and it is not," spoke up Mrs. Long with warmth.

"To this Mrs. Emory made no reply; and Mrs. Long resumed."

"It taught the doctrine that—"

"Pardon me, if you please," Mrs. Emory said in a mild yet firm tone, interrupting the statement about to be made. "I object, positively, to the introduction of doctrinal subjects in a spirit of controversy, in social parties of individuals from all denominations. No good can possibly arise from it, and much harm may be the consequence."

Let us, as we meet upon this common plane of mutual good feeling, estimate each other by the known good of life, and not by a comparison of doctrinal tenets."

"That is all very specious and plausible," Mrs. Long rejoined with increasing warmth, "but who does not know that a religious belief influences the life?"

"Your remark is true to a very great extent," Mrs. Emory said, in the same calm tone of voice with which she had commenced speaking. "But it is also true, that we often see two persons professing the same doctrines, whose lives are very different. One being just and the other unjust."

"In that case, the latter, in my opinion, did not really believe what he professed."

"That is no doubt a true remark. But in my case, I do most solemnly believe the doctrines I profess, and daily endeavor to make my life conform to their precepts. If they are vile and wicked, my life must be vile and wicked also. Is not that a fair conclusion?"

"To this Mrs. Long only remarked, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Justly said; and now let us apply that rule to the matter under discussion; or that was under discussion when I came in, and let it determine which of us have the truer doctrines. Mine teach me to regard my neighbor even better than myself, and from this affection endeavor to do him all the good I possibly can. They also teach me to act honestly and justly to all."

"And pray, madam, doesn't my religion teach me to act justly and honestly to all?"

"You did not, at least, I am bound to say, act honestly and justly towards me," Mrs. Emory replied mildly, but firmly.

"I deny the charge," was the low, indignant answer.

"Then I stand compelled to prove it. You came to my house, and asked me to loan you a very highly cherished volume—highly cherished as the gift of a beloved and far-distant sister, and still more so for the precious truths to me that it contains. This volume, my property, you so mutilated as to make it utterly worthless. Was that just—that honest? Leave those around to decide. You had no more right to destroy that book than you had to take from my table a silver spoon."

"I had a right, and can prove it."

"Then vindicate your conduct, Mrs. Long."

"The tendency of the book was demoralizing, and calculated to harm mankind. I destroyed it as I would a venomous serpent."

"As to its demoralizing tendencies, I believe you are altogether in error, for its reigning precept is an obligation to love our neighbor and the Lord supremely. But admitting your allegation to be true, you would, acting from the principles you advanced, feel it as much your duty to set fire to our place of worship, as to burn one of our books, would you not?"

"Certainly I would!" Mrs. Long angrily replied, "if I dared. I should esteem the act as doing God service."

"By their fruits ye shall know them!" was all the answer that Mrs. Emory made, as she arose and left the little circle into which she had been drawn, and sought in another part of the room more agreeable companionship.—*Lady's Book.*

From the *Marion (Indiana) Herald.*
HENRY CLAY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The following resolutions were introduced by the celebrated William Lloyd Garrison, at a recent meeting of the Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, Anti-Slavery Society, and passed by that body. We don't know how the Wayne county friends will feel under the rebuke thus conveyed, but we suppose they will continue to honor and respect the man, and very consistently repudiate his actions.

1. "Resolved, That the nomination of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the Presidency of the U. States, by the whigs of the Commonwealth, and in other parts of the country, is an act of extreme political profligacy and of gross moral depravity; inasmuch as Henry Clay is a notorious duelist, an ungodly man-thief, and a daring advocate of perpetual slavery."

2. "Resolved, That whoever, with a correct knowledge of his character and practices, shall cast his vote in favor of Henry Clay, will thereby prove himself to be a hypocrite in religion, or a profligate in politics, or actuated by low and selfish motives—to be one who is prepared to do evil that good may come, and to make the maxims of worldly policy of paramount importance to the principles of eternal rectitude."

A WORD MORE.

We have but a word or two to say to the Argus—and that will be more than its article of yesterday is worth.

We charged Mr. Case with having openly declared that it was settled before he left Portland that no one friendly to the American should be nominated. This he says, in his usual gentlemanly style, is a "gross falsehood." We shall soon see. Let him wait patiently a day or two. Mr. Case admits that he had objection to one man, "because he was an enemy to the Argus," and was voting it \$20! We have no comment to make.

The Argus says:

"The indignation of the county was indeed aroused; but it was against Federalism and factions; and the consequence was the triumphant election of the entire democratic ticket."

But little thanks to the Eastern Argus, however. The majority of the democracy of the county were indignant as we had good reason to know. And we need not tell Mr. Case that, in spite of the efforts of both papers, and the influence of active friends of the party, split votes were thrown in nearly every town in the county, and that several of the candidates were barely saved. It was the forbearance of an insulted people to which the victory was due.

We now call upon Mr. Case, again, to publish his candid address to both parties, "entire." He has slandered one of the noblest men in the State—a man who towers as high above Mr. Elphalet Case as the sun outshines the stars—and yet he refuses to prove the slander. *Portland American.*

Hebrew and Irish Bulls.—Noah, of the New York Union, the other day, in speaking of Mr. Adams, said:

"The poor old man this time sent forth his poisoned shaft from a bow which he could no longer bend."

This has never been surpassed but by Mr. McKen's famous congressional bull last session: "A shot sent without aim took effect exactly where it was intended."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, DECEMBER 6, 1842.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We want 500 more subscribers. We would like to have every friend take it upon him to be our Agent and transmit us the names of all the good subscribers he can procure. We intend to devote more time to our paper than heretofore, and are in hope thereby to make it more acceptable. We shall use every effort to please, and neglect no means of making it as good as the County will let us. We can have as good a paper here as there is in the State if you will only furnish the means. "Money makes the mare go." We don't expect to become rich; but in order "to go," we must have the needful. The Portland Argus is trying to kill us by calling us a "small affair." We won't die without a struggle. We are not very near dying, but if we were, especially by the hands of those who call us a "small affair," we should be constrained to say as the cock did in the fable when kicked to death by an ass: "This double death to die by heels like thine."

Democrats! rally at our call. We will not disappoint your hopes. All you furnish us will not only do us good but elevate the County.

We make this proposition to our friends: Any person who will send us the names of six subscribers, accompanied by the cash, (\$9 00) shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

ELPHALET CASE—THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

The Argus cares more about personal controversies than about Democratic principles—minds every body's business but its own. Drags persons before the public on suspicion, because they express the hope that the Argus will not say "Mr. Webster's place cannot be made good in the Cabinet."

In reply to a long and lucid article from the Argus, the Argus has stepped aside and attacked us again. A short time since it charged us with a want of courtesy. We repelled the charge; at the same time insinuating that there must be something sinister in Mr. Case's motives. And we are still at a loss to know why he should be so sensitive, so very sensitive to the slight rebukes administered to him by our correspondent "Androscooggin."

The Argus handles Mr. Case's course very genteelly, very thoroughly and with great dignity. It does not address him in the language of an indignant and injured parent; nor with the familiarity which parental authority would assume. It does not step up and take the twaddling Post Master of '40 by the collar and say: "You ungrateful rogue, I thought my repeated lessons would, ere this, have learnt you wisdom. You ought to know better than to think you can always secure the favor of both Political Parties. I always taught you to love your enemies; but I never told you to defend them; or as instigated prompted turn your back upon benevolent friends and court their favor. And now, eyeing him fiercely, 'what do you mean? Where do you suppose your course will end? It will certainly end in the ruin of those you pretend to call your friends.' Oh no! the Editor of the Argus does no such thing. He takes no such liberties. But like a kind teacher he takes him up before his associates (associates) and says: 'You, sir, are committing wrongs in which you can no longer be indulged. You must behave better or you cannot be trusted; and even now I am disposed to say you cannot be trusted with safety. And just to try you I would much prefer that your services should be suspended. You have created much difficulty—you have excited animosity, and there is in your whole course more pretension to good works than reality in their performance. Please, therefore, return to your former place of abode and resume the writing of 'Addresses to the candid men of all parties.' We fear the advice will not be followed; but if it be not, it is none the less requisite."

But here is the modest paragraph that refers to us:—"As to the Oxford Democrat it is a very small affair, and for talents and influence not to be named or thought of in the same day with the other papers classed with it" (the Argus, Belfast Journal, &c.)

This means several things when properly construed. 1st. It means that if you don't write puff on your enemies—if you don't learn how to bow and scrape yourself into favor with the Whigs when you can secure office by it—and if you don't have interest for your great presiding Genius, you are not fit to circulate—nor fit to be read, Mr. Democrat. In a word, "you are," in my estimation, "a very small affair."

2d. It means, take the Argus with great X as Editor, and then you will have a very great affair! There will be no danger that "boogers" [Argus] will catch you. You can, then, say what you please—talk about factions—praise, censure, cut-throat, turn, and over-turn, and there is no danger because X, of the Eastern Argus, am now and ever have been a great affair! Again it means you, (readers of the Democrat). It virtually says, have you no more taste than to take such a "small affair"? It has no "influence," no "talents." You ought to know better than to read such trash. Select a paper of some influence, not take that "small affair"! This is very consequential, very.

But "small affair" or not, brother Case, you will find it very difficult to make the public think so, when almost every paragraph in it merits a column of your choicest commentaries. We were not aware that we could write texts in such a concise and sententious manner as to need so many and such profound speculations as have arisen in consequence. In short, Mr. Case, your own notice of our paper gives the lie direct to your assertion that this paper is a "small affair."

Your place "between two stools" is still appropriate. We are willing to stand on our own merits, and if your merits can be found we hope you will stand on yours.

Be cautious how you drag persons before the public on suspicion. Such a course is unauthorized and unprecedented. We feel ashamed of you for doing it. But go on if you wish. The reward will be equal to the service performed. We thought you were wounded a while since, for you said you would not notice us more; but we were mistaken. We do not wonder that you dream of hanging up your harp. Publish that Address.

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICANS.

The doctrines and principles of Jefferson are at the present time almost exclusively claimed by those politicians who assisted in raising Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. We see the leading Government organ, the Madisonian, making violent assaults upon certain papers, which have, under propitious and unpropitious circumstances, been the great advocates of Jeffersonian principles. Why are these things so? There must be something wrong. This administration is not following the principles of Jefferson. It has not taken those principles for a guide in several prominent instances, and consequently, they have no right to be called Jeffersonians.

One great principle of that Apostle of Liberty, was Economy, and simplicity in the Administration of Government, and therefore determined opposition to a National Debt—to National Extravagance in Expenditures, etc. How has this principle been adhered to by the party in power? A debt of five millions, for the extinguishment of which, resources were pointed out as ample, has now been increased to thirty millions. And the probability is that there will be an increase of this debt, rather than a diminution, while the present Acts remain as they are.

It is true, a Tariff Bill has passed, and become a Law; but according to the most correct calculation it is perfectly inadequate to fulfill the wants of the Treasury. The public land sales, although saved by a virtuous effort of the Executive for the use of the States, when added to the Tariff falls far short of the sum required. Here, then, against every rule of right, we have fastened upon us a debt without any preparation for its payment—and, besides, we are not even prepared for paying the necessary, daily accruing expenses of the Government. And before any kind of a Revenue Bill had passed, while a debt of thirty millions was hanging over us, and the expenses going on at the rate of two millions per month, we find some of those who assisted this Administration into power, recommending Congress to adjourn and leave the Government to go into "Dissolution." Does this debt and this recommendation look like Economy—the second great principle of Political Economy, laid down by Jefferson?

"Equal and exact justice to all classes," is a principle of Jefferson. This Tariff Bill violates this principle. Equal and exact justice to all classes, admits of no privileges to manufacturers, or any other class. Any Bill, that has a tendency to build up one class at the expense of another, is unjust, and consequently anti-Jeffersonian. The present Tariff Bill is of this nature. It turns channels of industry into artificial directions—it lessens the amount of exports and consequently the amount of imports, and by that means the amount of Revenue. Its injustice, in the general, is its worst feature, and ought to condemn it. Mr. Calhoun's speech, published in the last Democrat, took Jeffersonian ground in regard to this Tariff. We take pleasure in referring to it, as it contains many just and natural conclusions, based on reasons and illustrations calculated to produce conviction in every candid mind.

Has the Press or the Party which guides and controls the present Administration, any reason to appropriate to themselves the principles of Jefferson?

Do his principles apply to their acts? Do their acts stand the test of his principles? We mentioned but two of those principles; and it is perfectly plain to be seen, that those who elevated the present party into power, and those who now sustain it, have no affinity, no mutual relationship to the principles of the illustrious Apostle of Liberty. Let us, therefore, be not deceived, "All is not gold that shines."

The great sin with which Mr. Case, of the Argus, has been charged, and which has been proved, is the notoriety of his supple and ambiguous course in regard to his retention of the Lowell Post Office; and more recently, of so conducting the Argus as to throw suspicion on his intentions. As to the Lowell P. Office, it has been proved by the Lowell Patriot—by extracts therefrom—that Mr. Case wished to retain the Office, after the election of '40,—that without any intimation of orders from Government, he removed the public printing to the Whig paper of that place—and that when it became publicly known that this was the case, he denied that he was a partizan, and said that he "had circulated more Whig than Democratic Documents," and had "franked letters to the Whigs," etc. Recently he has been publishing praises in regard to Daniel Webster and Henry Clay; and if such a course is not calculated, and intended, to gain their favor, what on earth is it for? Can a man be everything "by starts and nothing long," and be trusted? One day he sighs for office, on another he denies his former partizan feelings to a neutral Administration to retain his place—he then transfers himself to another State, because his ambiguity denies him "personal identity" at home—he purchases a place in one of the soundest Democratic Journals—palm himself off as one of the loudest Democrats—and very soon begins to sing paeans in praise of the great speakers of the Harrison Administration.—Is he not a "wolf in sheep's clothing?"

Another trial for Representative in the Hamford District was made yesterday. We have not ascertained the result. David K. Knapp, Esq. was the regular nominated candidate of the Democratic party, and we hope was elected. He is a young man of the true Democratic stamp, active and efficient in every hard contest, and will, we doubt not, do credit to the District.

REMOVAL.—Jonathan Swift, Esq. Postmaster at North Norway, has been removed, and the office carried about half a mile from its former location, to the inconvenience of seven-eighths of those who have occasion to do business through the office. These removals are said to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction.

SCOTT'S LETTER.
Gen. Scott is very anxious for a Whig triumph in 1844. His anxiety is made manifest in a high degree by the following paragraph which occurs in a letter recently written to some friends in answer to an invitation to the great Whig Barbecue at Dayton.

"Whether that one candidate be as all indications seem to determine, Kentucky's illustrious son, or any one of hundreds of his followers, my prayers for a triumph shall be ardent and unceasing."

Your aims will effect more than your prayers, General.

The Tri-Weekly Augusta Age. This paper will be published thrice weekly during the present Session of the Legislature. It will contain full reports of the deliberations and proceedings of that body. It is a sound Democratic paper and worthy public patronage. Subscriptions may be received at this Office from those whose convenience it may suit.

The Kennebec Journal will also be published thrice weekly.

Bro. Kingsbury, please speak to the Advertiser—Tell him to hold up Mr. Case till we, or "Androscooggin," can have another shot at him. We have the ammunition, but are in favor of following pugilistic rules. Therefore we would not knock a man after he was down, especially, while he has "vis vita" enough to hold himself up, or to be held up by his near associates.

A CURE FOR A COUGH.
Wm. Parr, an Englishman, while giving in his testimony in a case of Burglary, said that when the Burglars were in the act of committing the crime, the oaths and profane language which they used so shocked and frightened him as to cause the removal of a violent cough under which he labored. They threatened him with instant death if he did not restrain it. "I have never coughed since," said he, "strange as it may appear, and it will be three weeks next Saturday night since it left me." The old man chuckled as he added, "they done me a favor against my will."

We remember of hearing a Reverend gentleman speak of a case somewhat similar to the above. He said a young lad who was very profane was subject to convulsive fits. One day when he was about having an attack and felt the premonitory symptoms, he began to take oaths. He said he would not have a fit, he'd be damned if he would, &c. The result was, that although he had all the usual symptoms which preceded a fit, he did not have one. He said he frightened it away. These are the only two cases we ever heard of where such means accomplished such ends. They are not probably the result of cause and effect.

Snow Storm.—We were visited by a violent snow storm on the 1st inst. accompanied with a high wind from N. E. It commenced the evening before about 7 o'clock and lasted through the night and following day. A great quantity of snow fell, which, owing to the high wind, was driven into massive heaps, making the roads almost impassable in some places. It had been very cold for two days previously. Our winter has commenced with unusual severity.

It will be recollected that in the return of votes, published a few weeks since, for County Commissioners, Mr. Stanley had some hundreds less than the other candidates. We are informed that it was in consequence of some towns returning their votes for Isaac Stanley, instead of Isaac N. Stanley, which were reported by the Governor and Council as scattering.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH. The conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's powerful speech on the Tariff, published in our last, will be found on our first page. Read it every Democrat.

CONSTITUTION. The Portland American publishes the following advertisement of an old, day-dreaming bachelor, in Ohio, for the reason that ladies may be benefited abroad, not supposing any ladies in Portland would be benefited thereby. We would recommend for the old gentleman's success in this "desperate step," that he get his reasons published in large type and present them to some lady inmate of a Lunatic Asylum. We doubt not he would have some associated bliss in this way, especially if he was properly attended and had the right kind of passport.

WANTED.—We want a neat, healthy, industrious white girl to make a wife of. The more money she has the better. Communications must be post paid if from a distance.

Reasons for taking this desperate step. Firstly, our contemporaries are continually throwing it up to us that we are a backslider. Secondly, we have no time to go a-courting, for as soon as we are done writing editorials, we have other business to attend to in our office. Thirdly, the eastern papers say that a very cold winter is coming! Fourthly, we shall be thirty-two years old on the 17th day of January, 1843, precise hour not recollected. Lastly, because we can "do the thing."

N. B.—As many editors as possess one spark of liberality, are requested to copy this without mutilation, and give the proper credit.—*Cincinnati Sun.*

CONGRESS met yesterday. It must end on the 4th of March next, for which the country will be thankful. We suppose the Clay Whig faction will again make a show of their hostility to the welfare of the country, and will, as they have heretofore done, spend the three months allotted to them in attempts to "head" the administration, and oppose those who would be disposed to enact measures which the present posture of national affairs urgently demand. The next Congress however will be composed of different materials—and to it the country anxiously look for a reform. We believe it will be effected.

As we find the following in several of the Whig papers, we suppose we may copy it without disturbing the equanimity of anybody but a few bormers.—*Barrre Gazette.*

Not Bad.—The following conundrum, from the Post, is decidedly too good a joke to be lost. Why is the Whig party like a sculptor? Because he takes CLAY and makes a burst.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The New Hampshire Patriot—a State paper, can have no personal cause of speaking as follows. It is out of the State and is solely engaged in the dissemination of truth. Read it, friends, and judge for yourselves. It needs no comment:

"The Oxford Democrat, Bangor Democrat, Belfast Journal and Portland American, have long since warned their friends to beware of nursing a hypocrite, a faithless sentinel and a traitor in that person. With Mr. Case we have no personal acquaintance, and can therefore have no personal feeling to gratify in expressing the opinion that the democratic press of Maine are pursuing that course towards him which duty to their political friends demands—imperiously demands. Never since we became acquainted with his supple course (a species of degradation which a high-minded democrat loathes above all things) to retain the Lowell Post Office, have we supposed him entitled to that degree of political confidence, which should be extended to a straight forward, honest, upright politician. The tenor and shape he has given to the Argus, his unhand-some treatment of the democratic press and sterling democrats in Maine, his truckling advocacy of the British Treaty, lauding it as a glorious achievement securing to Maine all she deserved, singling praises to Daniel Webster and the Tyler Administration, pouring out adulation upon their measures and motives, forgetting friends, distrustful by all, powerless therefore for good, but fruitful in mischief if not exposed; these things have convinced us that the excommunication pronounced by the Age, American, and other inflexible democratic papers of Maine and their correspondents, is just and due to the cause which they espouse. We grieve that the Eastern Argus has ceased to be a reliable watchman of the democratic party; but we regret it the less since our Maine brethren have now in Portland a young, but a strong, steady and able advocate in the Portland American, bold and fearless in the avowal of radical principles and unflinching in their maintenance."

BRING US AN UMBRELLA!

The slight sprinkling in the columns of yesterday's Argus didn't come up to our expectations at all. We thought the editor had the ability to get up, at least, a respectable storm about our ears. Here, John, take the umbrella again;—we don't need it.

Mr. Case declines publishing his "candid address to both parties," on account of its length. He asserts that the quotations are garbled, and yet refuses the proof, on such a paltry excuse.—(His five columns attack on Mr. Parris, a gentleman of high standing, and whose political character is above reproach, was not too long! But his charge against that same gentleman of gross offences, almost amounting to crimes, he declines proving, because of the length of the evidence! Laugh! Does Mr. Elphalet Case suppose that the democracy of Oxford will see their old favorite thus insulted? Does he suppose the people of Maine can be thus coolly humbugged!—Again we challenge him to publish his "candid address" entire.—*Portland American.*

The Proposed Constitution.—So far as we had an interchange of opinion with members of the Suffrage party, we can assure our friends, at home and abroad, that not one will vote on the question of the adoption of that instrument. A story has been put in circulation, with a view to deceive our friends in other parts of the State that it will be voted for by the advocates of suffrage in this city; but it is utterly groundless, and invented and sent abroad by an enemy, whose strongest weapons through the whole suffrage controversy have been falsehood and deception.

The friends of equal rights have a valid constitution approved and adopted by a majority of the people—a constitution liberal in its provisions, extending suffrage not as a boon, but as a right, and acknowledging the people as the sovereign power. What inducement then can they have to vote for this rickety bantling of the Algerian convention, this "child born out of due time," which would take its birthright from its elder brother? No reasons for such a course have been advanced; none can be advanced.—The suffrage party know their duty, they see the drugged chalice presented to their lips, but are resolved to "touch not, taste not, handle not."—*[Providence Express.]*

RHODE ISLAND CONSTITUTION.—The result of the election in Rhode Island for the Constitution is very curious; there were 6,535 votes cast for it, and 35 against it; making a total of only 6,570 votes in a State that numbers at least 18,000 voters. The majority are evidently determined to maintain the ultimate supremacy of the PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION, which had nearly 14,000 votes.

COL. WEBB PARDONED.—Gov. Seward has pardoned Col. Webb and he is again at liberty. Champagne and cigars have done it! Another powerful argument against smoking. It creates a fellow feeling for another's woes. We must leave it off. Chadbourn, you need not send us any more of those *regalias*. *[American.]*

Singular Discovery.—On Wednesday last, as a couple of Irish boys were tending cows at East Cambridge, on the road lined with woods leading to the colleges, the dog with them, in pawing the ground, dug up what turned out to be a silver dollar. The curiosity of the boys having been excited by this, they went to work, and digging in the ground, came to a box, containing one hundred and sixty-one Spanish mill'd dollars, with a parcel of bills which were so crumpled and moulded, that they could hardly be handled. It appeared from inspection, that they were issued over twenty years ago. At a short distance from the spot where the dog pawed up this treasure, stands a tree, upon which is carved the name of Michael Martin—who was hung some twenty years since at Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge, for highway robbery. We merely state the facts, leaving the reader to make his own comments and inferences.—*Boston American.*

The Marriage of John C. Colt.—The N. York Herald in reference to this affair says: "From circumstances that have recently come to our possession, we have every reason to believe that Colt was married to Caroline Henshaw in Philadelphia, before the murder of Adams took place in this city. After the deed was committed, it became necessary that she should be used as a witness, and knowing that her testimony could not be received, as the wife of Colt, she was introduced as plain Caroline Henshaw, and for the purpose of carrying out the deception, as originally practiced, the marriage ceremony was again performed, in order to blind the eyes of the world to the previous transaction. This will fully account for the commission of an act that, under any circumstances, appears perfectly inexplicable."

MASSACHUSETTS. The House of Representatives, so far as heard from, now stands, 175 democrats to 173 conservatives. There are 12 towns to be heard from. In five of these towns the democrats had a clear majority for Governor, and a plurality in 1, the conservatives had a majority in 4, and a plurality in 2.

North Carolina.—The legislature of this State met on Monday, the 21st ult. They have a U. S. Senator to elect in the place of Mr. Graham, whose term expires in March. He will be succeeded by a democrat.

Virginia's portion of the land to be divided is about \$40,000, or about three cents to each inhabitant. The amount will ease the times amazingly!

John Van Buren (son of the ex-President) in a late speech at Albany said: "A generation passes away about every twenty years, and it seemed that every generation should have an exhibition of federalism, and sufficed. They came in 1800, in 1814 and in 1840, and were on their way out for twenty years more."

Wyff Kloff, the strong man at the Boston Museum, is a prodigy of strength. One of his feats of lifting a church bell weighing over half a ton makes people stare. [Boston Post.]

The consuls had better employ him to lift federalism from its present prostrate condition. [Portland American.]

Parson Miller invited discussion upon his doctrines, in New Haven, when some of the theological students of Old Yale took up the gauntlet, and in a short time so completely cornered him, that he backed out and handed over the weapons of warfare to "brother Himes."

The cost of constructing the Portland and Portsmouth Railroad was about \$21,000 per mile. The Portsmouth Gazette says that the bridge across the Piscataqua river is not yet quite finished, but it is expected that it will be in December.

ENGLISH LOOKING UP.—Thomas Ritchie, Esq. of the Inquirer, is talked of as the democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia.

The following "rules" are posted in a New Jersey school house:

"No kissing girls in school times. No licking the master during holidays."

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—"Did it rain tomorrow?" asked the Dutchman.

"I guess it was," replied the Frenchman.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Alton, Illinois, on the 14th.

SPEED.—Passengers arrived in New York on Friday in twenty-two hours from Portland.

ANALYST.—Abby Kelly received one vote for Senator, in Seneca county.

We understand that an admirable burlesque on Dickens' "Notes" is in progress of publication, and will be out in a few days. It is from a pen accustomed to the work, and will undoubtedly create a "sensation." It is entitled "English Notes," and, among other things, handles the subject of English "slavery" without titbits.

The paper published by the inmates of the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro', Vt., has nominated that they call The Crazy Man's Ticket, and says if all the mad politicians in the country will vote for it, it will be sure to succeed.

MARRIED.

In this town, by William Russ, Esq. Mr. Timothy Case to Mrs. Lucy Paine, both of this town.

DIED.

In Turner, Saturday last, Mr. Hezekiah Bryant, aged 41 years.

In Livermore, John Hart Briggs, aged 22.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution, (the same having been attached on the original writ), and will be sold at public Vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the 31st day of December next at one o'clock P. M. All the right which JOSEPH NELSON has in equity to redeem the described real estate situated in Waterford, in said County, bounded as follows, viz: "Beginning at a stake and stones standing on the easterly side of the road leading from the Lower Village in said Waterford to the Flat, so called, in said Waterford, being on the westerly corner of land owned by the heirs of the late Nathaniel Howe—thence south 50 degrees east 3 rods and 16 links to a stake and stone—thence south about 38 degrees west by Atherton & Ellsworth's Mill Pond 4 rods to a stake and stone—thence south 88 degrees west 1 rod and 15 links to the said road—thence on said road 6 rods and 19 links to the first mentioned bound, containing in the whole 22 rods, together with the Buildings thereon—being the same land and stand described in Josiah Atherton's Deed duly recorded in the Registry for said County Book 23, Page 333." Said premises were mortgaged on the 23d day of Oct. 1841, to Chaplin Nelson to secure the payment of \$75 on the 1st day of January then next, \$310, 00 on the 15th day of March then next, \$77, 18 in six months then next, and \$153, 50 in one year then next, all of said sums bearing interest. JOHN G. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff. Waterford, Nov. 18, 1842.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1843, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which JAMES PATTEN has in equity to redeem the homestead Farm where the said Pond now lies, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to Polly Starr, Benjamin C. Cummings and Josiah Dudley, on the 15th day of February, 1840, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest; and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, page 90, where reference is had for a more particular description of said premises;—the same having been attached on the original writ.
SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 20th, 1842.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of ROYLAND H. GERRY, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months, commencing the twenty-ninth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Office of Elisha Gerry, Esq. in Waterford, on the last Saturday of January, May next, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1843, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which JAMES PATTEN has in equity to redeem the homestead Farm where the said Pond now lies, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to Polly Starr, Benjamin C. Cummings and Josiah Dudley, on the 15th day of February, 1840, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest; and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, page 90, where reference is had for a more particular description of said premises;—the same having been attached on the original writ.
SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 20th, 1842.

Commissioners' Notice.
WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of ROYLAND H. GERRY, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months, commencing the twenty-ninth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Office of Elisha Gerry, Esq. in Waterford, on the last Saturday of January, May next, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

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County of Oxford to Samuel Holmes, Dr.
Nov 10, 1841. To travel from Paris to Turner on petition of Morrill Cole and others—23 miles 1 20
To 7 days viewing, hearing parties and locating 17 50
To travel from Turner to Paris—22 miles 2 20
Decem 3d. To travel from Paris to Albany on petition of Moses Patten Town Agent, 30 miles 3 00
To one day viewing and hearing parties 2 50
To travel from Albany to Paris—35 miles 3 00
Decem 7th. To travel to Benj. Fletcher on petition of Hezekiah Walker et al—8 miles 80
To one day viewing and hearing parties 2 50
To cash paid Benj. Fletcher as chairman 50
Decem 8th. To travel from Paris to Livermore on petition of George W. Pierpont 12 miles 1 20
To 7 days viewing 17 50
Decem 15th. To travel from Livermore to Paris on petition of Isaac Randall et al—13 miles 1 30
To 7 days viewing and hearing parties 17 50
Decem 23d. To travel from Sumner to Livermore on adjournment on petition of George W. Pierpont and others—20 miles 2 00
To 5 days viewing, hearing parties & locating 22 50
Decem 31. To travel from Livermore to Sumner on adjournment on petition of Isaac Randall and others—20 miles 2 00
To one day locating on said petition 2 50
To travel from Sumner to Paris—10 miles 1 00
I hereby certify that the foregoing charges are true as to distance travelled and time charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL HOLMES.
Oxford, ss.—Court County Commissioners, adjourned from Oct. T. 1841, to January 14, 1842.—Sworn to before
THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

County of Oxford to James Osgood, County Commissioner, Dr.
June 7th, 1842. To travel from Fryeburg to George Turner on petition of John Foss and others—joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec—70 miles 7 00
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudi- 15 00
cating on said petition 7 75
July 6. To travel from Fryeburg to John Hunts on petition of Joseph Lovejoy & others, joint view with Cumberland County, 31 miles 3 10
To 18 days viewing and hearing the parties on said petition 45 00
To travel to Fryeburg—23 miles 2 30
July 18th. To travel to Calvin Stones and others petition from Waterford to Fryeburg for adjournment—25 miles each way 5 00
To 12 days attendance 1 25
To travel on the petition of Asa Charles and others for continuance—25 miles 2 50
To 12 days attendance 2 50
July 28th. To 2 days viewing, hearing and locating on said petition 5 00
Travel on above 2 miles 2 50
July 30. To travel to Calvin Stones and others petition 2 miles 2 00
To 12 days viewing on said petition 30 00
Travel from Norway to Fryeburg 30 miles 3 00
Aug 12th, 1842. To travel on petition of Inhabitants of Paris by Selectmen for discontinuance—35 miles 3 80
To 1 day viewing and hearing parties 2 50
Travel to Fryeburg 3 80
15th. Travel on petition of Nathaniel Gerrish and others to Washington Healds in Buckfield—45 miles 4 50
To 3 days viewing and hearing parties 7 50
To 45 miles travel to Fryeburg 4 50
17th. To travel from Fryeburg to Dixfield on petition of Selectmen of Dixfield for discontinuance of road—65 miles 6 50
5 days viewing and hearing parties 12 50
Travel from place of hearing to Fryeburg 75 ms. 7 50
To 2 ferriages 1 00
Sept 1st, 1842. Travel from Fryeburg to Randa in Dixfield on petition of Gibbon E. Andrews and others—32 miles 2 50
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties 12 50
To travel to Fryeburg 2 50
To postage of letters 1 10
The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
JAMES OSGOOD.
Oxford, ss.—Court of Co. Com'rs, Sept. T. 1842. Sworn to before
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1842—June 14. To travel from Norway to Livermore and back on petition of Uriah Foss & al. 64 miles 6 40
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 25 00
To travel from Norway to Albany and from Waterford home on petition of Joseph Lovejoy and others—28 miles 2 60
To 17 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 42 50
Aug 10. To travel from Norway to Fryeburg on petition of Asa Charles and others—30 miles 3 00
To 2 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 5 00
To 12 days viewing on petition of Calvin Stone and others 30 00
11. To travel from Norway to Paris and back on petition of Selectmen of Paris 12 miles 1 20
To 1 day viewing, hearing parties and discontinuance on said petition 2 50
13. To travel from Norway to Buckfield and back on petition of Nathl Gerrish & al. 24 miles 2 40
To 3 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 5 00
22. To travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on petition of Selectmen of Dixfield, 65 ms. 6 50
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties of said petition of Selectmen of Dixfield 12 50
Sept 5. To travel from Norway to Usher and back on petition of Gibbon E. Andrews and others—35 miles 3 80
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 12 50
To cash paid for ferriages 60
The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
JONATHAN B. SMITH.
Oxford, ss.—C. Co. Com'rs, Sept. T. 1842. Sworn to before
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Isaac N. Stanley, as County Commissioner, Dr.
1842—June 7. To travel from Dixfield to Geo. Turner in Livermore 21 miles on petition of Uriah Foss and others 2 10
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 13 00
To travel from said Turner to Dixfield 21 miles 2 10
To 4 ferriages in said travel 50
July 6. To travel from Dixfield to Hunts Tavern on petition of 40 ms on petition of Joseph Lovejoy and others 4 00
25. To 10 days viewing, planning and hearing parties on said petition 47 50
To travel from Waterford lower Village to Dixfield 40 miles 4 00
12 ferriages in said travel 25
27. To travel from Dixfield to Fryeburg 60 ms. on petition of Asa Charles and others 6 00
21. To 2 days viewing, hearing and locating on said petition 5 00
Aug 10. To 12 days viewing on petition of C. Charles and others 30 00
11. To travel from Waterford to Emmer Rowsons in Paris 17 ms. on petition of Selectmen of Paris for discontinuance of County road 1 70
To 1 day viewing, hearing parties and discontinuance on said petition 2 50
12. Travel from Emmer Rowsons in Paris to Washington Healds in Buckfield, 12 miles on petition of Nathaniel Gerrish and others 1 20
To 3 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 7 50
To travel from said Healds to Dixfield 20 ms. 2 00

County of Oxford to David Noyes, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner.
1841, Nov. 23. To travel to Turner and home on Petition of Morrill Cole & al. joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners on said petition 5 00
To 7 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudi- 17 50
cating and locating on said petition
Dec 3d. To travel to Albany and home on petition of Moses Patten Town Agent of Albany, 20 miles 2 00
To 1 day viewing and adjudicating on said Pet. Dec 7. To travel to Paris on petition of Hezekiah Walker & al. 30 miles 3 00
Dec 8. To travel from Paris to Livermore on petition of George W. Pierpont & al. 12 miles 1 20
Dec 14. To 7 days viewing routes on said

